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### A WORTHY PROJECT.

We have before us the prospectus of a combined philanthropic and business enterprise which is fairly entitled to the attention and support of the Brazilian public. As a rule the combination of philanthropy with business investment has not been productive of good results, but in this case the object to be obtained is so worthy that even if the direct returns from the investment do not meet anticipation, the indirect returns must certainly more than meet all pecuniary outlay,

The enterprise to which we refer is known as the "Companhia Zootechnica e Agricola do Brazil," and it has for its object the founding of practical schools of agriculture for the education and training of poor boys. The number of schools to be established at the outset is five, to be located in diverse places in order to include all the different products of Brazilian agriculture within their scope. It is proposed to receive poor boys not less than twelve years of age, the preference being given to orphans, the sons of soldiers and poor civil functionaries, foundlings and ingenuos, and to give them a good education and a practical knowledge of agriculture. The course of instruction will extend over a period of five years and is designed to fit the graduates for positions as overseers or managers on the large plantations. Through the practical study and use of agricultural machinery and of the latest and best methods of cultivation, it is believed that a class of agriculturists can be produced who will supplant the existing slave overseers, from whom no improvement can be expected, and will introduce the many needed reforms which will place Brazilian agriculture on a better and more remunerative footing.

The scheme proposes that each school shall receive and educate three hundred boys gratuitously, the expenses to be met by the proceeds of the plantation connected with it. To establish these five schools it is designed to organize a joint-stock company with a capital of 1,500,000\$ which will give 300,000\$ for the establishment of each school. The annual dividends are to be paid from the net proceeds of the plantations. All gifts to the schools, whatever be their form or source, are to be converted into shares of the enterprise as endowment funds, the proceeds of which will be distributed among the most deserv-

ing students as premiums. With the business features of the scheme we have nothing to do, beyond the simple observation that they appear to be as good and comprehensive as it is possible to make them in a combination of this character. It is evident that the originator and promotor of the enterprise, Sr. Domingos Maria Gonçalves, has somewhat overestimated the practical results of the investment, both on the ground of harmoniously combining it with a purely philanthropic object, and of overrating the profits of the plantations connected with the schools. In this, however, we trust that our impressions are mistaken, as the objects of the scheme entitle it to every possible success.

With regard to the philanthropic and educational features of the project, we know means but he committing a crime against numbers to meet every demand for labor, as

of nothing now before the Brazilian public with which we are more heartily in accord, and to which we can give a more cordial support. In the first place the very modesty of the project, in contrast to the multitude of showy and extravagant schemes now before the public, is a high recommend for its sincerity and good purposes. It makes no brilliant promises, it does not even seek to catch popular approval through the much abused titles of "university" and "college." It simply offers to establish schools of practical agriculture for poor boys, not to make "doctors" and gentlemen planters of them, but to train them for the practical management, as overseers, of agricultural establishments. It proposes to take such boys for a term of years, to board and clothe them, to give them an education suited to their calling and position in life, and to train them in the use of tools and machinery, and in the modern systems of cultiva-tion. It proposes to fit them not only for self support as agriculturists, but as field teachers in the new and improved methods of agriculture which Brazil has thus far failed to adopt. In so doing it will give occupation to very many poor boys who otherwise would grow up in idleness and crime. It will give to agriculture a higher and better standing by taking it out of the haphazard, irregular methods now employed and reducing it to a practical science. In all these purposes the projected schools should command the respect and good wishes of all, and it should also command a generous support even where there is a lack of faith in the enterprise as a financial investment. In the practical workings of these schools,

should they be eventually established, we trust that their directors will not lose sight of one very essential requisite-the practical employment of every student in manual labor. The purpose to employ freedmen for all labor purposes on the plantations is good enough in itself, but if done to the exclusion of the students from the employments of the field it will result in positive mischief. With the extinction of slavery, its companion and resultant evilthe degradation of manual labor-should also be blotted out forever. Slavery teaches that to labor with one's hands is degrading and servile; free labor teaches that it is honorable and ennobling. The establishment of these schools at this time as a sign of the coming of a new era in labor and industrial methods, should also mark the overthrow of this false and pernicious theory. The new schools should teach the honorableness and economy of manual labor in all classes and conditions of men; it should teach the error and demoralization of any such theory that one's social position depends upon the stains of soil upon his hands. And while teaching these boys how to plow, and hoe, and prune, and plant, these schools should teach that the best and most permanent success in every avocation is obtained through a strict, personal supervision of all its details. The planter who spends his time gambling in the nearest town, or in the dissipations of the capital, is not only wasting his own

society through a pernicious example. Facts like this are essential parts of the new order of things which these schools are seeking to establish, and they should not be overlooked.

### CHINESE CONTRACT LABOR.

The planters' club of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, were to have met on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of discussing and adopting measures for the acquirement of subventioned immigrant laborers, especially Chinese. The prevailing opinion, says the Cruzeiro, is in favor of bringing out free Asiatic laborers under contract, because these are best adapted to the climate and to the present system of agriculture. In this respect we beg leave to call our esteemed contemporary's attention to a few plain facts which have a very importaint bearing on this question, and we trust that he will place them before the Leopoldina planters before they have gone too far in this mistaken quest for labor.

In the first place, will it be possible to place free Chinese laborers on the plantations of Brazil? It is proposed to acquire them through contracts, in which will be included advances for ocean passage and railway transportation, fixed terms of service, fixed wages, penalties, and all the many conditions and burdens which practically destroy every semblance of freedom in the laborer and render him as hopeless a slave as the African preceding him. In every sense of the word, except that of life service, the Chinese will be slaves. In every ex-slaveholding country where they have been introduced, they have been slaves. It is impossible for any slave-holding community to employ Chinese under the contract system without making them slaves, What has been the experience in the West Indics and on the West Coast, will be intensified in Brazil. We need only recall that unjust statute of the locação dos serviços which was enacted for the purpose of enforcing unjust and onerous contracts with the European immigrants brought out to São Paulo and other provinces under contract but a few years ago, and which is still in full force, to prove the truth of this statement. That law reduced the German and Swiss colonists to as bitter a state of slavery as ever was imposed upon the African. It permitted the planter to interpret his own contract, to impose subsequent conditions and burdens, to sell the services of his laborers, to regulate the in-comings and out-goings of his bondsmen, to imprison them for attempted flight or evasion of the comract, and, still worse, it even permitted the punishment of the whip These are matters of record. The chapter which relates the attempted introduction of European immigrants into Brazil under the contract system is as shameful a chapter as can be found in the whole history of the country. In view of this, what kind of treatment will be accorded the Chinese, and in what sense can they be classified as free laborers?

In the second place, in what sense and upon what proofs are the Chinese better adapted to this climate than many other classes and races of people? Are not the blacks, who are now here in sufficient

well adapted to this climate as the Chinese i Are not the thousands of native whites who literally do nothing from the beginning to the end of the year, quite as well adapted to the climate? And what special fitness for the climate is there lacking in the Portuguese and Italian laborers who are now doing the heaviest manual labor of the country? It is clear that there is now more than enough efficient labor in the country to meet its needs, and that, under just conditions, there is an inexhaustible supply of free European labor to draw upon in case of need. Practically the only condition bicking in all this is the servile element, a condition which the slave-holding planter hopes to satisfy in the acquirement of the Chinese.

In the third place, what present system of agriculture is it desired to continue through the employment of Chinese contract labor? Is it the ruined stock-mising industry of the Amazon? Is it the wasteful rubbergathering industry? Is it the crude tobaccogrowing and curing industry? Is it the neglected rice-growing industry? Or isit the self-sustaining and antiquated coffee-producing industry? Is there one single system of agriculture now in vogue here which it is desirable to perpetuate? It will be readily admitted that the continuation of all these industries, and of many others, is vitally essential, but assuredly not under any system now known. What has been long needed, and is now needed more than ever, is the invigorating influence of free labor, the development which can only arise through free institu-The present system, for which it is said the Asiatic laborer is adapted, is that of slavery. It is the system of great proprietorships, as opposed to that of small farming-a system which bestows the profits of labor upon the few and binds the many to a grinding, hopeless servitude. It is a system which should have no place in the new world. And yet, the Cruzeiro and the planters of Minas are seeking the ese simply because they are adapted to this very system and will serve to perpetnate it.

In the fourth place-and this is a question which no Brazilian should overlookthis country has already a great excess of non-producers, which is being steadily increased by the emancipation of the slaves, The introduction of a foreign labor element to the exclusion of that now employed, will inevitably deprive the latter of all means of support and will add just so much to the non-producing and mendicant element. The government gives no support to small farming, and no one will claim that the existing industries will increase so as to give employment to all; hence there will be no occu pation for the displaced laborers. Now what is it proposed to do with these people? Is the country rich enough to support them in idleness? or will it deport them as rapidly as the Chinese are introduced? It is clear that all these people must live in some one way or another. If there is no work for them, no means for self-support, then they must beg, or steal, or starve. Most men object to the latter, the government will object to the second, and the country can not afford the first. Now what are these people to do? It is a problem which the Cruzeiro and the Leopoldina planters will do well to consider thoughtfully and judi-

According to the annual shipping and navigation returns of Great Britain, the total number vessels entered at Liverpool from loreign ports of ing the year 1880 was 4,336, of 4,009,853 tons, and the number cleared 3,781, of 3.559,745 lons.

THE total export of British and Irish produce as manufactures in April amounted to a value of £18,-130,000, against £19,623,360 in the same month of last year. The imports for the month were £35, 232,364 in 1881 and £40,612,067 in 1880.

#### BRITISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The tenth meeting of the British Amateur Athletic Sports was held on the grounds of the Rio Cricket Club, Run de Paysandú, Botofogo, on the 29th June. having been postponed from the 24th, the day announced, on account of difficulties and obstacles party of a meteorological and partly of an official character. The new stand was not the subject of overflowing or unstinted praise, and the arrangements for lunch and refreshments called forth a general criticism not particularly favorable to the "powers that be" in the government of the affairs of the sports. The day was favorable, the ground "just a bit heavy," and the attendance the fullest the "Athletics" have had for years.

The managers and "ribbonmen" of the day were as follows:

Committee,-H. K. Brodie, Hon. Secretary; Geo. E. Cox, E. W. May, F. Pennell, J. O. Unwin, Judges.—J. Gordon, R. Norton, E. L. Weigall, Starter.—J. Peake.

Stewards. -F. Elliott, B. Freeland, H. G. Fitz hugh, A. M. Gull, W. James, O. C. James, C. P. Mackie, J. Marsden, E. Tootal, C. E. M. Taylor. Timekcepers .- J. D. Peake, C. Bull.

'The sports began about mldday, the exact time not being recorded through an oversight of the timekeepers who were not yet fully up to their work. When fairly in harness, however-to their credit be it said -they performed their multifarious duties most admirably, and not an interval in the programme was left unrecorded. The "ribbonmen" having cleared the field of the small boys-and a few large onesprogramme was opened with a hundred yards flat race. The contests and contestants, through the entire programme, were as follows, the winning names being distingnished by "small caps" for the first prize, and "italics" for the second prize:

#### 100 VARDS FLAT RACE.

Baird, J. Daly, G. F. Bassett, E. DE MORAES. J. W. Drysdale. G. H. Duckworth, G. Bartholdy, Time-11 1/3 seconds.

HOP, STEP AND JUMP. J. Bartholivy, J. 11. Okell, W. M. Ewbank, A. Satterfield. Distance: 35 feet, 2 inches.

200 YARDS FLAT RACE - HANDICAP

W. G. S. Ba'nl, 5 yards J. Daly, 20 T. O. Gunton, 10 ,, R. Negreiros, 20 A. Satterfield, 20 ,, C. Braga, 20 20 yards 20 ., A. MAXWELL, 20 ,

Time : 25 1/2 seconds.

HIGH JUMP-HANDICAP. R. S. Quayle, scratch W. G. S. Baird, 6 inches G. Bartholdy, "W. M. Rwbank, 6 "P.E. Swanwick, 3 inches H. Ewbank, 6 " D. R. DICKSON, 4 ,,

Height: Dickson, 4 ft. 7 in.; Bartholdy, 4 ft. 10 in,

600 YARDS FLAT RACE-HANDICAP. (Ladies prize)

T. O. Gunton, scratch G. F. Bassett, 20 yards J. D. Buschman, "W.G. Blackburne 20 "1
E. F. Ramos, "W.G. S. Baird, 25 " D. R. DICKSON, 50 Time : 86 seconds.

CHILDREN'S RACE : 80 YARDS-HANDICAP. (Competitors under 12 years)

G. Lyde, 10 yards. R. W. CASSELS, ,, 25 ,, 30 ,, 40 ,, M. Quayle, R. H. Norton, 15 ,, W.T. Cassels, 20 HURDLE RACE: 120 YARDS, 10 HURDLES-

P. E. Swanwick, owes 15 yards. J. H. Okell, D. R. Dickson. scratch J. Daly, W. G. S. Baird, J. W. DRYSDALE, A. T. Maxwell, Time : 21 1/3 seconds.

MARRIED MEN'S RACE: 100 YARDS- HANDICAP Messrs. Quayle, Coy, Callander, Scully, CONDE DE HERZBERG, Robinson, Pullen, Pinto.

The winner is 70 years of age, and was allowed a handicap of 35 yards.

POLE JUMP-HANDICAP. H. L. EWBANK,

W. M. Ewbank, E. F. Ramos, J. H. O Height: 8 feet 6 inches. I. H. Okell.

440 YARDS FLAT RACE—HANDICAF

J. D. Bushman, scratch W. B. Maxwell, 30 yds J. D. Bushman, scratch
T. O. Gunton, 10 yds
G. F. Bassett, 15 , J. Daly,
W. G. S. Baird, 15 , H. Tribe

\*\*Time: 61 seconds.\*\* A. T. Muxwell, 30 ,, J. Daly, H. Tribolet,

BICYCLE RACE: ONE-HALF MILE.

J. D. Bushman, A. Tribolet, A. T. MAXWELL.

Time: 57 seconds.

HALF MILE STEEFLE CHASE—HANDICAP.

W. G. Blackburne, scratch W. G. S. Baird, 50 yds P. E. Swanwick A.Satterfield. J. D. Bushman, 30 yards.

Time: 43 minutes 6 seconds.

OBSTACLE RACE.

(Names of contestants not furnished; the winne was C. E. M. Taylor.)

The "pole jump" was the first contest which excited the interest of the audience, and Ewbank (H. L.) was enthusiastically applauded when he cleared the bar grace fully. The "children's race," as usual, was interesting event, but the "married men's race" received the most tumultuous plaudits. From the stand, the posting of the married men was viewed the utmost curiosity, and when the head of the column was taken by the Conde de Herzberg, the wellknown representative of the Teutonic colony of Rio, the cheering was general. Beside the Count stood the untntored Celt, his peer in adipose tissue and age. When the signal to start was given, the noble Count sprang forward with the activity of a deer, spurred on by every drop of the blue blood inherited from a line of ancestors reaching back to the Niebelungen. From the first step the Teuton had it all his own way, the squad of married men forming a rear guard to his splendid advance, while the untutored Celt lell hopelessly behind.

For the "obstacle race" there were half dozen entries, but the committee has failed to furnish the names. Mr. Taylor successfully overcame all the obstacles, slipping through the empty barrel as easily and gracefully as a postollice clerk gets through his onerous duties.

The prizes were then presented to the winning heroes by Mrs. Young, when the day's programme was brought to a close.

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS. n the Buenos Aires Herald, June 23, 1881.

-Buenos Ayres is in the midst of its winter health of the city is fair, cold and throat difficulties being somewhat common.

-If we get where the government can find time to stoop from the contemplation of millions long crough to pay petty bills, many poor creditors wil bless them therefor.

-The general post-office has been authorized to sue 1,500,000 four cent and four million eight-cent stamps and one million four-cent post cards. printing is to cost \$f.2,596.

—The value of the wheat crop in the province of ania Fé, has been as follows: during 1877 \$1, 1,829, 816; 1878, \$2,389,899; 1879, \$2,934,685; 1880, \$3.537.560; 1881, \$4,262,319.

-This season killings are as follows: Bilenos Ayres saladeros, 180,000; the rivers, 564,500; Mon-tevideo, 205,500; Rio Grande, 281,000; 10tal, 1,231,000, which shows a deficit of 232,500 as comed with last year.

-We learn that it has been determined, on high authority, to fix May 1st, 1882, as the date when specie payments shall be formally resumed. This would give a reasonable time, and with good man agement it can be realized.

-In Uruguay affairs are a little more quiet, the government having abandoned the proposed press censorship, and the suspended newspapers reappear-ing. Still, affairs are in a dangerous position, and any day may flash the news of revolt.

-Queer stories of the ironclad General Brown reach us from Europe, where she is laughed at hy scientific naval constructors. It is said she has an impenetrable tower, from which two guns can be red at a time, but that below the water-line she is unprotected against modern torpedoes; and then she draws 21 feet of water, so that she can come within the limits of the republic only at Bahia Blanca or further south.

-A Tucuman exchange says that during the last nths the exportation of Bolivian silver, the Tucuman railway, has been as follows: January, 188,100 fts. : February, 225,115 : March 269,172; April, 266,845; May, 274,969; total sales,

William .

-News have arrived from Montevideo that the mnnager of a large mill in Rio de Janeiro had arrived with the object of purchasing wheat, to which end he is closing the charter of a vessel of Coo to 700 tons; the price paid is \$5,60, Urnguayan currency, put on board. The market remains quiet but firm.

-Congress has so far done little more than to —congress into so are done intile more than to receive projects, no important bill having got through committee into discussion. Minister Romero's proposition to refund the delt due the Provincial Bank has a majority of the committee of finance in its favor, and that will soon get into Congress. Congress.

The government having the proceeds of the twelve million loan, and the bank having five or six millions in gold, can control the market largely, and are doing it. The bringing of this gold by exchange is impossible in the present condition of trade, and it must come in coin, of which some part is "en route."

-It is stated in the papers that Sr. Don Manoel Reppeto, the son of the Italian consular agent in Colonia, Uruguay, is confused to his hed from the effects of having been staked out like a wet hile by authorities of that department, for having vertured to express his dissatisfaction with the present state of politics in that enlightened country.

There should be no more railway guarantees given by the government. It is an unwise and un-sound policy. All railways should either be built by government or by private parties. If the governgiven by the government. It is an unus ment does anything in aid of a road, it should be direct and definite aid, and not a guarantee, in which the roads keeps all it can gain and the government makes up all that is lost.

--On the 21st, the anniversary of the battle of Barracas Bridge, the provincial and defeated party intended a grand demonstration under the preten e of memorial honors to the dead, in the cathe dral, in the notice for which the public were avited to do honor to those who sell in the descree of Buenos Aires and liberty, thus making the affair one of hatred and insult to the living, rather than honor and sorrow for the dead. The government at first attempted to prevent the demonstration by requesting the archbishop to forbid the service.
This failing, the cathedral was closed by the papal nuncio. On the day appointed, however, there were some thousands assembled in the Plaza, and some riotous demostrations were made, which were suppressed by the police and a small squad of soldiers, no one being seriously injured.

—The provincial government has sent to the legislature a project consolidating and refiniding the internal debts of the province in gold bonds of 6 per cent., and giving the Provincial Bank said bonds in payment of the debit account of the government, a scheme which will save to the movieure. ne which will save to the province a large sun from the annual service of these various loans, and, in connection with the proposed action of the in connection with the proposed action of the national government in paying the Bank its debt in bonds, will make it easy for the Provincial Bank to resume specie payments: All these probabilities have furnisited speculators with power to create n panic in the gold market, carrying the natural decline in gold to an excess. Of course, all ordinary business is paralyzed for the moment, as it is impossible to make prices in a currency which shows a variation of 15 per cent. in a mouth. Many fear a sharp reaction. a month. Many fear a sharp reaction.

a hours, somy rear a snarp reaction.

—The provincial government has just realized the Riachnelo St. 1,5000,000 loan through the London and River Plate Bank, with Messrs Sterne Brothers of London, at 90 per cent, with only 2 per cent commission. The following are said to be the bases of the agreement on the loan: 1st. The firm of Sterne Brothers, of London, takes the loan at 6 per cent, interest and 3 per cent, amortization, at 90 per cent interest and 3 per cent, amortization, at 90 per cent, firm. The commission is to be 2 per cent, 2nd. The provincial government is authorized to draw at whatever dates it may please for part or the whole on Messrs Sterne Bros., as soon as the contract is signed by the provincial government and the manager of the London & River Plate Bank, 3rd. All disbursements occasioned by the endssion of the honds to be covered out of the 2 per cent commission, the government being exonerated from all other expenses in connection with the same.

THE export of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of April amounted to a total value of \$20,426,014, and for the four months cading April 30 to \$71.575,627.

THE export of provisions, tallow and dairy products from the United States during the mouth of April amounted to a total value of \$8,133,164, during the four months ending April 30 to \$22,

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

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-The São Paulo provincial assembly closed on the 25th ult.

the 25th ult.

—The province of Bahia imposes a tax of 200\$ per annum upon cotton factories.

—The police authorities of Parnahyba, Pianhy, have arrested two counterfeiters who were engaged in making nickel pieces of 100 and 200 reis.

—Messrs. Carlos M. de Souza and William Slater have petitioned the Amazonas provincial assembly for a subsidy of 80,000\$ for laying a cable between Para and Manãos.

—The proprietors of the *Tribma Liberal*, of São Paulo, have changed the name of that journal to that of *Diario da Manham*. The style and opinions of the paper remain as before.

—Late mail advices from the Amazon report the river to have begun falling. This affords great relief to the planters and stock-raisers (?) along the river who were fearing a repetition of the great inundation of 1849.

—According to the Gazeta de Campinas a black was recently buried in Campinas who had reached the great age of 130 years. The facility with which some men grow old, is only exceeded by the facility with which the newspapers exaggerate it.

—Colonel Latorre has finally taken his residence at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, the government modifying its orders to that effect. The ex-dictator announces his intention to make a little excursion though his beloved motherland sometime next sortion.

—Some months since a man was condemned to one year and some months imprisonment, by a jury at Maeahé, Rio de Janeiro, for the crime of homicide. The judge ordered a new trial, because of insufficiency of penalty. The second trial, recently finished, resulted in acquittal, because the death was not instantaneous. There's nothing like a jury, after all 1

—On the 25th ult. a series of political metings was initiated in the province of São Paulo by Dr. Martinho Prado, a republican candidate for the next Chamber of Depuièes. The new movement is a good one, as it will necessarily lead to a better appreciation of public affairs on the part of the people, and consequently to a better form of representative government.

—A project has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly appropriating the sum of 60,000\$ for the construction of a theatre. Would it not be wiser for our good lawgivers of the Amazon to reduce taxation just a little, instead of spending the public money upon such unwarrantable enterprises? A government has no more business to build a theatre than a bowling alley.

—On the 4th ult. 129 slaves were freed in the municipality of Campos, province of Rio de Janero, at a cost to the emancipation fund of 104,436\$700. In the first distribution of the fund (1875) the liberations numbered 145 at an expense of 90,602\$ 686—making a total number in both distributions of 274, and a total expense of 195,039\$38. The nunicipality contains a total population of 89,120, of which 33,120 are slaves—it having the greatest number of slaves of any nunicipality in the empire except that of Rio de Janeiro.

—According to an official report the customs value of the imports and exports at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, during the last three fiscal years, were as follows:

	imports	exports
1877-78	41,177\$065	571,147\$040
1878-79	27,832 677	869,776 094
1879-80	105,054 583	1,216,056 014
c	OASTING TRADE.	
	imports	exports
1877-78	2,161,899\$750	110,729\$220
1878.79	1,932,434 066	206,166 525
1879-80	1,774,541 762	106,109 310
	TOTALS.	
	imports	exports
1877-78	2,203,076\$815	681,876\$260
1878-79	1,960,266 743	1,075,942 619
1879-80	1,879,596 445	1,322,165 324

—The punishment of a child in school at Bananal São Paulo, on the toth inst., by a female teacher, gave rise to a great popular commotion. The punishment was inflicted with a ferule. The father of the child appealed to the police inspector, who at once called the teacher and her husband to an account. Failing to get satisfaction, he closed the school. The population then turned out and with vivas for the "sovereignty of the people" and "public morality" they drove the school teacher's lusband out of town. The last outcome of the rouble is the publication of a pamphlet under the title of Public indignation against the most shamful of immoralities—viz; school punishment. According to the belief of the good people of Bananal the whipping of a refractory child is one of the greatest of immoralities, and yet we presume the slave whip is daily used without the least compunction.

-The French residents of São Paulo are organizing a benevolent society.

-The first representation of Grau's French operacompany took place in São Paulo last evening.

—On the 26th ult. 81 slaves were liberated at S. Fidelis through means of the emancipation (and. The cost to the fund was \$1,680\$.

—The province of Bahia imposes an annual tax of 20\$ upon every slave engaged in a mechanical occupation, whatever may be his gains.

occupation, whatever may be ms games.

—The Pernambuco law school has a total of 554 students registered in its various classes. The course of study extends through a term of five years.

-According to a recently-published statistical work on the province of Bahia, the city of Bahia contains a population of 128, 109, of which 20,961 live in the suburbs.

—The provincial press is now explaining a new fashion in Paris social life, which is called "fived clock-tea." It is surmised that the fashion referred to is the five o'clock tea.

—The minister of agriculture has increased the capital of the Lorena engenho central from 400,000\$ to 500,000\$. It is always easier to increase the liabilities of the state, than to decrease them.

—An industrial exposition is to be held at Manáos, the capital of the province of Amazonas, during the month of September next. Some of the river steamship lines promise to give free transportation to the exhibits.

—An imperial decree of the 7th ult. renews the mining privilege granted to George Scarborough Barnsley on the 24th December, 1875. The locality comprised in the privilege is the municipality of Itapetininga, São Paulo.

—The Afanitor, of Bahia, asserts that the mortality in the foundlings hospital of that city averaged 66 per cent. during the last three years. The authorities deny this, however, and state that the mortality was 63 per cent. in 1899, 60 per cent. in 1880, and 56 per cent. in 1881.

—The number of slaves thus far liberated in the province of Rio de Janeiro through the emancipation tund amounts to 1,498, and the expenditure to 1,372,486\$169. The unexpended halance is 322,971\$cop5. The number of voluntary liberations in the province from September, 1871, to December, 1878, were 5,885.

—The province of Matto Grosso proposes to encourage art through the payment of a subvention to Pedro Gaudie Ley to enable him to study painting in Italy. When Pedro finishes his art studies he will take up his residence in Rio de Janeiroand the the frontiersmen will wish they had their money back again.

—A jury at Itapetininga, São Paulo, has just acquitted a man named Salvador Nunes de Oliveira from the crime of rape upon his own danghter. Oliveira offered no defence, and there was abundant proof of his criminality. The value of the jury system in Brazilian criminal procedure would afford

been fixed on the 30 th August.

—Telegrams from Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, state that great excitement and indignation prevails there at the decision of the council of state against the continuance of the mesa de rendst in that city and in tavor of its removal to Rio Grande. The citizens of Pelotas have been for some time trying to get a custom house at that port, but instead of attaining that end, they lose both the custom house and the mesa de rendst.

—For the supply of the city of Pará with fresh beef Colonel Manoel F. Moreira, of Plauby, proposes to furnish 36,000 cattle per annum of the minimum weight of 120 kilos. This number will be supplied at the rate of 600 per month, and the shipments will he made in herds of 200 or 300 head. The maximum price of fresh beef will be 500 reis per kilo. The enterprise must be exempt from both provincial and municipal imposts, and shall be allowed a reduction of 10 per cent. in the supply in case of sidea or any great calamity. The subsidy demanded for the service is 100,000\$ per annum. The proposal has been submitted to the president of the province.

THE experiment of growing tea in Georgia, United States, has so far resulted successfully that a yield of sixty pounds to the acre was obtained last year, and the yield will be over five hundred pounds this year. The tea is grown on low grounds and is similar to India tea. As compared with imported teas of the same grade the American tea lacks strength, but it is hoped to remedy that by employing another process of curing, such as is employed in Japan. The cost of production varies from 16 to 20 cents per pound. A practical tea-grower from India is in charge of the experimental plantation.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—Decree 8,151, of the 25th ult., approves the new regulations and tariffs of the São Paulo railway.

—The May receipts of the "Recile ao São Francisco" railway were 99,448\$554, and the expenditures 95,729\$242.

—The minister of agriculture has informed the president of Espirito Santo that the imperial government designs to assist in the construction of a railway in that province.

—The total length of railways constructed in the United States during the year 1880 was 6, 241 miles, against 4,721 miles in 1879. The total extension in actual operation now exceeds 95,000 miles.

—The March receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 112,849\$010, and the expenditures to 76,566\$192, leaving a surplus of 36,282\$18. The total receipts for the quarter ending March 31 amount to 91,837\$135.

—A company was organized at Bananal, S. Paulo, on the 21st ult., for the purpose of building a branch railway from Barra Mansa, on the Dom Pedro II line, to that place. An authorization for that work will soon be asked from the government.

—A new double-track railway is projected in the United States, between New York and Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Blinfs on the Missouri river. It is proposed to carry through freight at the rate of one-half a cent per ton per mile, and passengers at two cents user mile.

—On the 31st of May last the road-bed of the "Porto Alegre a Uruganyana" railway was completed over an extension of 194 kilometers, the iron superstructures and small bridges over the first 62 kilometers, and the permanent way over the first 43 kilometers being nearly ready for traffic. The first two sections now under contract have a total extension of 267 kilometers. The expenditures already made for construction works, material, surveys, etc., amount to 11,000,000\$, the total cost of the line being estimated at 16,000,000\$.

—According to the last report of the Barão de Araruana railway directors that line has now been completed as far as originally projected—from the "Macahé a Campos" line to the foot of the Serra de Santa Maria Magdalena. From the startiur point on the Campos roat to the terminal station of Triumpho the total distance is 41 kilometers, the lamp to of which were only opened to traffic in January last. The nominal capital of the company is 800,000\$, of which 329,800\$ is paid up. The total indebtedness of the company on the 31st of March last was 414,202\$646. The total cost of the line, which is laid with steel rails, has been 733,-100\$46, and the total expenditure in interest on the company's debt 56,676\$445. The surplus earnings of the road last year amounted to 104,-454\$961, and in the first quarter of the present year to 28,00\$\$602\$.

—Those who take an interest in Brazilian railway progress will be pleased to know that Signor Anionio Ferrueci, the chief engineer of the great railway now in construction on the Paranal, is a son of Michele and Caterina Ferrucci. Dom Pedro de Alcantara selected him in Florence, and took him to Brazil, where he has had abundant reason to be pleased with the genius and conscientions integrity of the man—Engineering News, May 7.

Our enterprising contemporary, who does not often fall into errors like the above, will permit us to make a few corrections. Signor Ferrneci is the contractors' engineer for the Paraná railway, the contractors being a French company ouganized in Paris in the construction of Brazilian railways. The Respero has nothing whatever to do with the line, and nothing to say as to whom the contractors shall choose as their engineer. The railway is nowhere near the Paraná; it runs from the port of Paranaguá into the interior to Curutyba, the capital of the province of Paraná. Whether or not the Emperor selected Sig. Ferrucci in Florence to come to Brazil sa monter of little moment; he has no unverto do, personally, with such matters than the President of the United States. It is customary abroad to ascribe all sorts of acts and purposes to the Emperor; it is a mistake.

THE 25th of May was the 37th anniversary of the first telegraph message, "What hath God wrought," which Professor Morse sent over his experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. Since then that forty miles of whe has increased to four hundred thousand miles in the United States alone.

Durkno the year ending December 31, 1880, the number of pieces passing through the mails in the United States amounted to a total of 2,720,234,252. The whole number of letters mailed during the year was 1,053,252,876, or an average of 21 for each man, woman and child in the United States. There also passed through the mails during the year 324, 556,400 postal cards, 812,032.000 newspapers, 49,148,792 magazines and other periodicals, and 21,515,832 packages of merchandise.

#### COTTON PICKING AND CLEANING BY MACHINERY

It seems to be settled that the old fashion of picking cotton by hand is soon to be superseded and that machinery is to be made to do the work. It is stated that Mr. Goodwin, of Arkansas, U. S., has perfected a cotton picker and cleaner which has already been practically demonstrated to be an entire success. The idea of inventing a machine for picking cotton is old; but every effort heretofore to that end has proved a failure, and even now there are not many planters who can be induced to believe that iron fingers can ever be made to take the place of human fingers in the matter of picking cotton. A correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says: "The writer has seen the machine work which in his opinion is destined to revolutionize the cotton industry of the country by lessening about one-half the expense of producing or preparing the staple for market."

#### NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, at a conference belth Berne in August of last year, adopted five resolutions respecting the international regulations of the laws on securities to beaver. These resolutions have been under the consideration of the Institute of Bankers of Great Britain, who have suggested two slight manendments, and they will come up for confirmation at a conference of the association to be beld at Cologne in August best. They are as follows:

1. The expression securities to bearer shall hereinather be understood to mean only shares, bonds, debentures, and all obligations for the payment to bearer of a sum certain, and issued in a series of definite and equal sums. It shall not embrace paper money.

2. Every issue of securities to bearer shall be

 Every issue of securities to bearer shall be entered in a public register, accessible to all persons such entry shall contain all the conditions of the issue, especially all the particulars of mortgages and other charges bearing upon or affecting such securities.

3. A document issued as a security to hearer shall be changed by the issuer into a security to order (nominative) and vice veran, at the option and on the demand of the holder at his own expense. All other alterations affecting the character of the instrument are excluded.

4. The title of a born fide holder of a document issued as a security to bearer shall not be affected by prior equities.

5. A bonu fide holder of a security to bearer shall be entitled to hold the same against all persons whomsoever.

### THE "DOTTEREL" WRECK,

11.M.S. Garnet which left Montevideo for Punta Arenas to obtain information respecting the loss of the Detterel, arrived a ther destination on the 16th ult. On the following day the divers were sent down to examine the wreck of the Detterel. They found her sunk in nine fathous of water, her bows being towards the west and her stem towards the east, but with an open space of about 20 metres between the two. It is believed that owing to the explosion the ship was bloken in two, the stem separating from the hody of the wessel, all the part of which occupied by the engines is completely knocked to pieces. The base upon which the hollers rested, appears still to occupy its proper position, but of the boilers themselves there is not a trace remaining. The whole stern part, from the nizzen must backwards, is intact. On either side of the stem are boats, well secured on their davits, and hanging from the stem is the captain's gig, in a perfect state of preservation. A great many corpose are scattered over the deck, not all of which are complete, and some being only fragments of bodies. Up to the present about fifty have been seen, but the divers have not yet been able to inspect the staterooms, where it is supposed there will be some more. The hull of the Detterel was almost the divers have not yet been able to inspect the staterooms, where it is supposed there will be some more. The hull of the Detterel was almost solvered with small fish of different kinds. It is intended to take up the bodies and have them decently buried as soon as the coffins are ready on shore. It is now believed that the occasion of the explosion was the hursting of the boiler, but how that could have reached the magazine is still a mystery, and is likely to remain so, tloose who might have explained to the Garnet intends blowing up the full with dynamite, so as to leave the harbor clear. This will keep the Garnet two or three months.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 23 .-

By a census office report it appears that there were 962 daily journals published in the United States during the census year, with an aggregate daily circulation of 3,581,187, and that the people of the United States pay out annually the sum of \$26,250,too for their daily newspapers.

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazillan affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and aff other information necessary to a correct indigment on brazillan trade.

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JAMES S. MACKIE & SON.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH. 1881.

A TELESRAM from Paris to the Jornal do Commercio on the 3rd inst. announces the attempted assassination of the President of the United States, James A. Garfield. The attempt was so lar successful that the President was seriously wounded by a pistol shot through the kidneys, from which serious results may be expected. The telegram states that the motive for the deed was private revenge. The assassin was captured. The news will be everywhere received with feelings of the deepest regret, the more so as the high character and ability of President Garfield, and the questionable fitness of his successor, render his continuance in office a matter of great importance. In his private and political life President Garfield has been exceptionally pure and upright -so much so that we can imagine no other cause for a private revenge than the distorted fancies of a madman. In the event of his death, the presidency will full into the hands of Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, whose successor as Vice-President, and to the office of President also, will be the president pro tem of the Senate. Our readers will assuredly join with us in the wish that the news of this execrable deed are exaggerated, and that President Garfield will speedily recover from his injuries.

THE new departure of the minister of agriculture with regard to the introduction of new products into the agricultural industries of the country seems to us to be somewhat ill-timed. Under ordinary circumstances such a purpose would merit general commendation, and the minister would be entitled to all the credit which could be bestowed upon him. In the present state of affairs, however, such a purpose however well intentioned it may be, is manifestly mistaken, if not positively mischievous. Admitting all that will be elaimed for the introduction of new industries and new sources of wealth into the country, it is an indisputable fact that the first duty of a government is to give adequate encouragement to those industries already established and which are more or less adapted to the climatic and industrial conditions of the country. To neglect these industries, especially when they are struggling with arbitrary and unjust burdens, for the experimental aid of new and exotic industries is clearly and unqualifiedly a gross error. However valuable the cinchona plant may be as an agricultural product, it can never reach the position which coffee, rubber, eaeáo, tobacco, and many other products, can be made to occupy. Were the minister to offer inducements for the cultivation of rubber, or the better preparation of

improvements in the cultivation and preparation of eoffee, instead of devoting money and effort to the introduction of cinehona and teosinte, there would then be a practical gain to the whole country. Some of these industries have nearly died out, others are failing rapidly, and others are in a very backward condition. All of them are grievously burdened with local and provincial taxes and with heavy export duties. Anil yet, we hear of no effort to reduce these taxes, or to encourage a higher and more remunerative cultivation. Until this is done, it seems to us that the expenditure of public money upon the introduction of new industries is a grave error.

THE recent resolution of the government to dissolve the present parliament, and to call a new one for the 31st of December next is not a subject for congratulation. In the absence of any issue upon which the ministry desires to test the popular willsupposing that an expression of that will could be obtained -there certainly seems to be no good reason for such a step. 'The present parliament has not yet completed its term, and there is no question at issue between the ministry and the chambers. Furthermore, there is no subject for legislation with which the present parliament is not just as competent to deal as any successor which will be chosen. Were the government disposed to test the popular will upon the question of the abolition of slavery then there would be good and sufficient reason for undergoing all the losses and disturbances of a general election : but there is no such purpose in view. The only subject for the consideration of the Brazilian voter is the choice of new deputies to replace the old ones. In view of the fact that this change will involve an incalculable loss to every business and every industry in the country, that it will entail an actual expenditure of large sums of money, that it will divert the attention of the government from subjects which demand immediate attention, that it will postpone many necessary reforms, and that it will excite the worst passions of the people, even to the extreme of bloodshed, for a period of several months, in view of all this, is there any adequate reason for the change It is well known that the ministry is desirous of testing its new electoral law, but that is no reason for haste; not even for dissolution. The new law is not as perishable as it is imperfect, consequently it will keep. The step, however, has been definitely taken, and business men may console themselves with another outlook for dull times. Now that we are just in the first stages of a slight recovery in business, this new element of disturbance and loss will certainly not be viewed with favor. This, however, is the business view of the situation, a view which the politician rarely consults, and still more rarely heads. At his pleasure we may expect depression in bus-iness until after the elections of the 31st

WE are glad to see that the republicans of São Paulo are introducing a new element into the political life of this country by making a public canvass of the province and discussing political questions before the people themselves. As a popular political education can only be acquired through the fullest and most public discussion of all questions relating to public legislation andadministration, and as the only two means for such discussions are afforded by the press and by public meetings, it is essential that these two agencies should be constantly and judiciously employed. As yet, the newspaper press of Brazil is not a trustworthy. mentor on public affairs, as, with two or three notable exceptions, they neither seek to form and lead public opinion, nor to

and events of the day. As long as the press is subservient to official influence, or is content to be the servant of certain political leaders, or factions, just so long will it fail to meet the most vital needs of the people. In the absence of this invaluable agent in the political life of the country, the inauguration of a series, of public meetings by the most prominent republican leader in the province of São Paulo, Dr. Martinho Prado, is an event of very great importance, Should these political meetings be continued, as there is every reason for believing that they will be, it is to be hoped that they will be conducted with the greatest publicity and with none of the partizan strife which has thus far disgraced Brazilian politics. The republicans of São Paulo now have the opportunity to teach the two older parties an invaluable lesson - that of toleration and respect for opposing opinions. They should teach them that the shotgun and knife are the weapons of ignorant cowards, and are fatal to all honest representative government. They should teach them that all political questions have more than one side, and that the best results can only be obtained through a fair examination of them all. And, above all things, they should teach them that a Chamber of Deputies unanimous in favor of the government is very far from being a flattering commentary upon the purity of elections, and is very imperfectly constituted for securing the best results in legislation. An active minority is an essential element in every representative body, and we trust the republicans of São Paulo and other provinces will see to it that such a minority is sent to the next legislature.

In conformity with the previously announced purpose of the minister of agriculture to call occasional conferences of planters and other representatives of Brazilian industries to discuss their present condition and needs, the first meeting was held at the department of agriculture on the 27th ult. The conference was held in the interest of Brazil's greatest industry-that of coffeegrowing -- and was attended by several planters and exporters of that product. After a general exposition of the purpose of these conferences, and a general discus sion of the present condition and needs of agriculture, the conference came to the conclusion that a great desideratum of the coffee-growing industry is the establishment of annual coffee expositions in this city, which should afterwards be transferred to the principal consuming markets. In response the minister promised that the government would aid in the establishment of such expositions and would offer premiums for the best products. The brief newspaper report of this conference does not mention that it gave the least consideration to the urgent need of aiding this industry through the abolition of export duties, through a reduction in transportation charges, through improvements in cultivation and preparation, and through a better system of labor. Expositions eertainly serve many good ends, but they are not a panacea for the ills besetting this branch of Brazilian agriculture. There are drawbacks and autiquated systems in it which render its full development utterly impossible, and until these evils are eradicated all exposition efforts must necessarily be futile. Brazilian coffee needs no exposition to introduce it to the world in order that its qualities may be known; it simply needs a higher standard of preparation and a lower cost of production. Those requisites attained, the planter may confidently leave the rest to the laws of trade, for the consumer, if left to himself, will invariably seek out the best and cheapest. The only practical suggestion that we find in the published report of this confertobacco, or the growing of rice, or essential take an independent view of the thought ence is the promise of the minister of agricul-

ture to offer premiums for the best product, Of all the methods suggested for the encouragement of agricultural industries, this is one of the best thus far made. Were the government to withdraw 100,000\$ or 200,-000\$ per annum from its mistaken appropriations for subsidies and public works, and expend it in industrial premiums, some practical benefit would undoubtedly follow the outlay. The premiums should be paid for competitive results, and not for the attainment of a certain fixed standard. In this way it is possible that the government might afford valuable aid in the enlitvation and preparation of coffee, both in reducing the cost and improving the processes of the first, and in raising the average quality of the product. The objects sought should not be the increase of acreage, but the increase of yield, the use of machinery, the improvement of the labor, the reduction of cost, and the elevation of the quality. All these are essential factors in the production of coffee, and they are vital factors to the Brazilian planter at the present time, as they are the only ones through which he can successfully meet the present increasing competition of other American countries.

From the Provincia de S. Paulo, June 15.

### LOTTERY GAMBLING.

Already discredited by the confusion of her finances, and by the dissipation of her revenues in useless, bad and premature works, Brazil is going to appear before civilized nations in a year or two as an empire of imbeeile gamblers. Assuredly, we can not escape this most unhappy opinion because the projects presented in the Geueral Assembly and in the provincial assemblies of the north and south announce an economic evil of the gravest consequences.

The general and provincial laws creating lotteries for the purpose of executing public works and aiding religious establishments, brotherhoods, colleges, etc., are numerous. If to the existing ones we were to join those projected in parliament and in the assemblies of the various provinces, we would inevitably conclude that gambling had become the best recourse of this poor country.

We believe we do not err in affirming that no province, excepting Bahia perhaps, carries its preference in the employment of this means of revenue as far as S. Panlo, The collection of all the laws authorizing lotteries and of the projects now presented or under discussion for the same end, would be an useful work. This evidence of our financial incapacity of our foolish religious preconceits, of our false charity, would at least serve to intimidate future legislators,

How many lotteries? Those of the province summed together, they would certainly require ten years for drawing one a day. Those of the whole empire summed together, in a hundred years we would have two a day. In view of this no one will say that we are not a rich people and a producer of high degree 1

There is now in fashion a system of great lotteries, those which most excite eovetousness for a premium and most fatally drag the poor to misery, the thoughtless to crime, and even the rich to poverty. Thus, insidiously, is the way prepared to bank-

Assuming the responsibility of an honest act, if we have authority to advise the illustrious citizen who governs this province, we would advise him to refuse his sanction to every project of law authorizing lotteries, whatever may be their application.

AT a meeting of the Spanish Abolitionist Society, held at Madrid, a proposal of a petition to the government for the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies, and the prohibition of the punisharest of whipping and of putting the negroes in iron collars, was approved.

#### LOCAL NOTES

- The military school is to have a new code of regulations
- -The new lock boxes in the postoffice were inaugurated on the 23rd ult,
- -The American packet City of Pará arrived in New York on the 26th ult:
- —The monitor Javary sailed for Illa Grande, a practice cruise, on the morning of the 28th inst.
- —It is announced that the new slaughter house at Santa Cruz will be ready for use at an early day, but that it will not be occupied until September
- —Decree 8,148, of the 25th nlt, concedes a ten years' privilege to Verissimo Barbosa de Souza and Guilherme Telles Ribeiro for a compressed air motor of their invention.
- -The director-general of the postoffice has de cided to have 1,800,000 postage stamps, of various denominations, manufactured at the mint in this city. The Jornal thinks that it will result in a
- —Decree No. 8, 125 A, of the 28th May, approves the postal contract with the Companhia Pernambucana de Navegação Costeira a Vapor. The contract, however, is still subject to legislative approval.
- -The proprietor of the Jornal do Agriculton of this city has received a quantity of rice-corn which he proposes to distribute gratuitously among his subscribers. The enterprise is commendable in the highest degree,
- —An inperial decree of the 1st inst. declares that the certificate of membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London, will be accepted in place of a diploma from those engineers nominated for positions in the public service.
- The minister of empire has authorized the president of the board of health to prepare a project of sanitary reform. There is no slight curiosity to see what kind of reform can now come out of the department of empire,
- -At a meeting of the council of state on the 30th ult. il was decided to dissolve the present parlia-ment, in accordance with the desire of the cabinet. An imperial decree was at once issued announcing the dissolution and convening a new parliament on the 31st of December next. The elections will be held in on the 31st of October.
- -The completion of a telegraph line to Juguarão, on the Uruguayan frontier, gives Brazil a total telegraph extension of 7,1741/2 kilometers. The main line from Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, to Fortaleza, Ceará, is 5,194 kilometers long. The recipits from all the lines, which belong to the state, amounted to 793,982\$247 in the fiscal year 1879-80, and to 453,29\$\$520 in the first half of 1880 81.
- The minister of agriculture has made a contrac —The minister of agriculture has made a contract with Messrs, Julio and Pedro Richard for the construction of a building for the reception of im-migrants. The location selected is the Hotel Aurora site, at Tijuca. The choice of location is decidedly bal, not only hecause of the injury it will occasion to the locality, but because of its remoteness from the port, railway stations, and business centre of the city
- —An imperial decree of the 25th ult, provides certain reforms for future state lotteries. The total amount of each lottery is fixed at 100,000\$, the total amount of prizes distributed at 60,000\$, the total number of tickets issued at 10,000, and the total number of premiums at 1,700. The largest prize will be 20,000\$. The state tax upon the total (25 per cent.) will be 25,000\$, the benefit 11,100\$, slamp tax 1,500\$, treasury percentage 1,500\$, and state percentage 500\$.
- -The relations between the government and Mr. Gabrielli, the contractor for the new water works, is well illustrated by a refusal of the former to furnish some simple calculations by a commission upon the supply and transportation of stone. A few days ago the government forbade a judicial examination of the Santa Theresa reservoir. On The part of the government and its fiscal engineer there seems to be an unbecoming anxiety to make all the trouble and expense possible for the contractor-but for what end no one can tell.
- -We are indebted to William T. Wright, Esq. of Santos, for a valuable table of monthly shipments of Santos, for a vanious tonce of nonthry supmost of coffee from that port since July 1st, 1860—a summary, by fiscal years, of which we give in our commercial columns. In some future number, when our space is less crowded, we shall give the statistics in full, in which the shipments by months, with general destination, will be given in detail. Mr. Wiight's long career as a coffee merchant and as American consul at Santos—he is now one of the oldest consuls in the American consular service—is a high consults in the American consular service—is a nign guarantee of the completeness and reliability of these statistics, and we place them in the hands of our readers with like conviction that they will be heartily accepted as an invaluable addition to the statistical history of the Brazilian coffee trade.

- -It is said that the Emperor intends to build a number residence at Ouro Preto, the capital of Minas Geraes
- Minas Geraes,
  —Decree 8,136, of the 10th ult., concedes permission to Paul Taves for mining explorations in the Serra do Ouro Branco, Queluz, province of Minas Geraes. The concession is for the term of two years.
- -The time for the presentation for redemption of the 100\$ notes of the "4" estampa" has been ex-tended to the 31st of December, after which the customary discounts will be exacted.
- —Decree 8,155, of the 1st inst., withdraws the authorization for the maintenance of a meza de vendas at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, only such functions being permitted as are of a purely local character and which do not conflict with the interests of Rio Grande
- —The imperial government, through the minister of agriculture, has informed the Brazilian legation at Washington that under existing circumstances Brazil can not contribute to the "International Colton Exposition" to be held at Atlanta in October next.

The United States has successfully transferred about \$190,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds and \$250,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds into a new issue drawing 3 ½ per cent. per annum.

A Few years ago it would have seemed nonsense to say that the Chimese might become formidable rivals of the outer barbanians of the ocean. But it appears from late official reports that the Chinese appears from late official reports that the Chinese mow possess, 4100,000 tons of shipping. Nearly all of this probably consists of junks and coasters of different degrees of antiquity, but the total even then is an astonading one. The United States has but 4,538,183 tons of shipping, all told, including canal boats and lake craft, and Great Britain herself has but 3,115,638 tons. The Chinese already run two lines of ateamers, British built, one line from Hong Kong to Singapore, and the other to San Francisco: There is no reason why, with o San Francisco: There is no reason why, with their cheap and docile labor, they may not gathe in more and more of the shipping business.

### COMMERCIAL

		y ***	ly 41h, 1881
Par	value do	of the Brazilian mil reis (15000), gold do do du in U. S.	27 d.
	do	coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg.	
	do	\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold	1 \$837 8\$889

- EXCHANGE.

  June 23.—The Banco Commercial continued its rates of 21%, on London, 435 on Paris and 245 %, on Portugal, the older banks did not affix rates but also drew at 21% of London.

  Small transactions in private paper were effected at 22% to 22 325 on London and 428 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$590 cash.
- 10\$590 cash.

  June 25.—The Banco Commercial again affixed the rates 21½ on London, 435 on Paris and 245½, on on Portugal, and the other banks continued without official rates but drew at 21½. Private paper was negotiated at 22 at 22½, the market showing less firmness. Sovereigns 105930 sellety, 105850
- Duger 27.—There was a good demand to-day for private papes which is scarce but fittle demand for bank paper. The former was negodiated at 22 1/16, 22 and 21 12/16, and thatter at 21%. Some transactions on France were effected at 35 bank and 428 to 434 private. Sovereigns solid at 105-26 the analysis. at 435 bank and 428 1 920 for the 30th inst.
- opo for the 30th inst, hume 38.—The rate on London was reduced to-day ½d,, the banks adopting the following: 21½ on Loadon, 437 on Puris, 340 on Humburg, 383300 n New York and 34 fo 248 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> on Portugal. Private paper, which conditious scarce, was negoriated at 12½ 21 13/16 and 22 on London and 21 431 to 435 on France. For bank paper there was but little enquiry. Sovereigns sold at 10\$540 cash.
- enquiry. Sovereigns sold at 165940 cash.

  June 30 ···The rates of the banks remained unchanged but
  there was more movement in the market and fair transactions in private paper were effected at 13% to 21 13/16 on
  London and at 43/2 44/3 or France. Sovereigns 11/5/10
  sellers, 16/\$920 buyers. National gold was sold at 20/4 "/u-July 1, "The market to-day was very inactive without change in the rates of the banks. Small transactions in private paper on London at 21% to 21 1516. Sovereigns sold at paper on London at 21; 10\$960 and 10\$980 cash.
- 105y60 and 105y80 cash.

  1019 2 "The rates in the banks remain 21½ on London,

  437 on Paris, 540 on Hamburg, 2\$330 on New York and

  246 248 °C; on Portugal, the market closing inactive.

  Private paper was regolisted at 21½ a 21 1576 on London

  and 330 on Hamburg. Sovereigas close at 10\$590 sellers,

  2050 to Numer.
- The June returns of the custom-house at this port show total receipts to be 3,310,963\$525 as follows:

2,563,395 414 15,099 000
15,000 000
728,093 298
2,343 720
2,032 993
3,310,963 525
21,989 630
29,130 419

... At the annual meeting of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, held in Lordon on June 7th, a dividend at the atc of 6  $^{6}$  $^{6}$  $^{1}$  $^{6}$  $^{1}$  $^{6}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1}$  $^{1$ 

... The following dividends are announced to be paid: Insurance Companies:

Allianga, on the pth inst., a\$000 per share.

Argos Fluminense, on the 6th inst., \$7\$000 per share.

Contanga, on the 9th inst., at the rate of 30% per annum

Fledidade, on the 1st inst., 30500 per share.

Garantia, on the 7th inst., \$5000 per share.

Integribade, on the 1st inst., 4\$000 per slare.

Mutualidade, on the 1st inst., 4\$000 per slare.

Previdente, on the 6th inst., at the rate of 50%, per annum

Transport.

Transpays: Pernambneo, on the 4th inst., interest on obligations. Porto Alegre, 5\$000 per share,

Railtonjs ( Leopoldina, interest on obligation

Sundries: Associação Commercial, six months interest, ludustrial Fluminense, on the 1st hist, 6\$500 per share.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARKS. June 22.

Inne 27. June 27.

Banco do Brazll, ex dividend.

Macalió e Campos.

Macalió e Campos debent. (onts. sale).

Brazil Imhistatial.

Petropolis R. R., with dividend.

do

Naregação Nacional, for August 15th.

Campolo debenture.

Banco Predal typ. notes.

Banco do Brazil typoth. notes (140). 90 000 85 %

June 30, July 1.

July 2.

 34
 Six per cent apolices
 1,656 coo

 70
 Banco do Brazilex dividend
 276 coo

 50
 Navegação Brazileira (ont. sale)
 225 coo

Rio de Janeiro, July 4th, 1881. Coffee.—Since our last report on the 29rd wit our markest has been quite in view of the less favorable advises from consuming markets and the frames on the part of dealers, hore, and the sales since that date amount to mily 65, 300 logs.

The total sales for the most view the 4th nlt, amount to 35,500 logs, principally for Europe.

Currency process are unchanged and the sterling cost is reduced 2 d. to 4 d. per cert favorable the slight decline in exchange.

MARKET REPORT

Receipts show but little variation, the average for the month of June being

8,426 bgs per day ... in June 1880 agaiust 4,050 11 7,098 11 11 5,880 11 11 4,335 11 1877

... 4,335 ... ... 1877
total receipts fur the crop year just ended as
4,519,874 hougs
against 2,975,693 ... 1879-80
3,563,596 ... 1878-79
3,564,249 ... 1877-78
4,2,694,290 ... 1876-77

12,383 bags against 8,130 in 1879-80 10,133 , 1878-79 7,299 , 1877-78 7,382 , 1876-77 The clearances since the 23rd ult. have been:

June 25 New York Br str Olbers...
30 Port Eads Nor bg St. Olaf...
July 1 New Orleans Nor bk Götner...
2 New York Br str Fowhatus... Hursej:
June 23 Marseillus Fr str Sorvale.

23 Jaisbon f. o. Nur by Dargonu.

25 Jundoon, Antw. Br str Mandiga.

25 Hurver Fr str Horsel Fr.

26 Gibraltar t. o. Br by Elice H.

26 Godood, Antw. Rely, Before H.

30 Londood, Antw. Rely, Before T.

30 Answerp Br str Nic.

30 Answerp Br str Nic.

30 Lisbon f. o. Br lay Adviry.

July 1 Marseillus It lay Davino.

Rannberry. June 25 River Plate Fr str Orenogue.... 25 River Flate Per sa Oreningue.
26 Valparaiso Br st. Activerapia.
30 River Plate Belg str Coperations.
28 Port Elizabeth Gr bg Hinsky. The tital charances in June have been:

for United States 87,795 bags, ugainst 56,485 in June 1890

Rarope 276,918 93,380

C. of Guard H. B. 5,606

River Plate and

River Plate and
West Coast 5,096 4,780 122,040 and the total clearances during the cros-year just ended

bags bags | 5,115,210 for United S. against 1,875,311 in 1879-80 2,115,210 for United S. against 1,275,231
1,916,887 , Entrope 937,067
103,270 , C. of G. H. 65,397
55,668 , R. P. &WC 24,549
4,190,124 bags 2,293,424

shrwing an interests of (28700) bugs over the elemences in the greening copy (217, viz.)

231,609 bugs increase In Duilted States

978/1)20 11 37/862 11 30/519 11 Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

1,289,000 hags he clearances in Kurupe being more than durabled, For further ilotails us in slowances and recoipts we reter to be comparative tables below. We quote, per 10 kilos:

the clean

and our this basis enrgues may be quoted:

(f. a. b. ex froight and commissioning and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated re-day at 150,000 bugs,

Total	July	-	7
	hily		Receipts of codes at Rio during the last 5 crop-years, in bags of 60 ki
2,694,290	Total 293,255 257,254 442,555 144,555 145,575 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775 256,775	18767	el colle
7.38=	D'y aver (774)	-77	e at K
2,604,249	Total  reactor  react	100	io duri
7.293	D'y aver. 7,886 9,315 12,137 10,840 17,588 6,239 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543 1,543	1877-78	g the
5,698,596	Total  241.701 330.108 370.607 370.407 400.407 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.0000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.000 500.00	187	last 5
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4.519.874	Total 253.541 427.174 4917.174 491.525 421.525 421.525 323.596 371.785 371.785 371.785	168	13 00

8,179 15,750 15,750 16,770 16,770 16,770 16,770 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,650 11,

a retarrances uniting the acts of crops years of \$2,193 from \$in 1874-75\$

2,852,1400 | 165,082 | 1891-77\$

2,543,449 | 150,0375 | 1891-77\$

2,543,449 | 150,0375 | 1897-78

3,550,677 | 211,074 | 187,579

3,570,677 | 211,074 | 187,579

4,190,424 | 197,799 | 185,68

TOTAL	clearances from	of coffee January 1	from Ric st to June	during the	5 month

DESTINATION	188r	1880	1879
*United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	\$86,060	389,244	643,212
Baltimore	146,617	r68,763	212,108
Hampton Roads f o		9,500	9,271
Richmond	3,500		
harleston			
Savannah	5,806	4,610	5,500
Mobile	8,545	- 1	7,045
New Orleans	81,282	41,197	75,956
Galveston	10,500	- 1	10,777
it. Thomas f. o	_	- 1	12,076
Ley West f. o	-		4,346
Total	842,319	613,314	980,291
Channel f. o	30,271	14,900	21,787
lavre	138,930	53,241	100,137
Antwerp	160,661	49.123	75,945
North of Europe & Baltic	a37,023	156,127	168,387
Liverpool, London & South on	147,187	87.950	110,352
Hordeaux	50,414	23.487	30,954
Lisbon t O	57,950	26,841	46,065
Portugal	8,087	493	5,698
Mediterraneau	158,392	52,270	88,270
Total	988,915	464,432	647,595
ELSKWHERE Cape of Good Hope	41,567	31,027	31,719
River Plate & West Coast	26,268	17,371	17,074
Totals	67,835	48,398	48,793
	0	4.0.00	980,291
United States	842,319	613,314	647,595
Europe	988,9rg	464.432 48,308	48,793
Elsewhere	67,835	40,390	401793
Total	1,800,060	1,126,144	1,676,679

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the crop-years 1880-81, 1879-80, 1878-79.

DESTINATION	1880-81	1879.80	1878-79
	D	D	Bugs.
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	
New York	- r 341.958	1.171 678	
Bahimore		422 947	564.083
Humpton Roads f. ◦			40.590 7 000
Richmond			7 000
Charleston			
Savannah	. 20 324		15.992 tq.285
Mohile			
New Orleans			
Galveston			37.094
St. Thomas f. o		14 800	
Key West f. o		_	4.346
Total	2 115 210	1.875 511	2.098.940
Europa.		l .	
Channel t. o	26 371	14 900	30.528
Havre		91 267	
Antwerp	a28 700		F49.230
North of Europe & Baltic	. 449 026		
Liverpool, London & Sont pte			
Bordeaux	103 023		65.778
Lisbon 1. 0			134 595
Portugal	10.999	1.000	
Mediterranean	364.22	135 284	205.683
Total	1.or6.88	937.967	1.336.233
	1 '		1
RESEWHERE		}	
Cape of Good Hope	103.250	65.397	93.748
River Plate & West Coast	55.06	24 - 549	41.748
Total	158 32	89 946	135.496
	_	1	
United States	2 115 210	3 .875 . 511	2 198.945
Епторе	916 88	937 96	1 336.233
Elsewhere	r58 32	89 946	135.496
Total	4 190.42	10.903.424	13 570.677

Flour.—The arrivals consist of
3,500 barrels per Aquidacck from Baltimore
3,745 — Addiciale , do
6,5490 — H. S. Packson from Richmond
2,459 — Berglist Baltimore
3,000 — Campanero , do.
The total arrivals for the month since the 4 th nlt. have been

27.062 battels. viz : 25.601 barrels American

2,362 ,, Trieste

27,963 barrels since the same date amount to 33,383 barrels, viz: 31,021 barrels American 2,362 ,, Trieste

33,383 barrels. Stock in first hande today

lay consists of 41,28
barrels Gallego
"Haxall
"Dualop
"O'Dance
"Mc Cance
"Baltimore
"St. Louis

cls.

Total.... 179,139 barrels. Lard.—The downward tendeny in price has continued as

wequote to-day:

420—430 reis per lb.
410—420 , , , , ,
400—410 , , , , , New York

The arrivals have been:

The arrivals have been:

1.700 kegs and 20 cases per Adelaide from Baltimore
600 , per Derghof from Baltimore.
The arrivals in June were 7,700 kegs and 35 cases, and the
tool arrivals during the six mouths since January 1st amount to
40,800 kegs, 215 Cases, — pails
against 61,800 , 491 , 1,150 , in the same
period of 1800.
Arrivator.—The market resusins firm at 7\$000—7\$200 per
case for Devoe's Brilliant.

The arrivals in June were 8,355 cases and the total arrivals uring the six months since January 1st amount to

during the six months since January 1st amount to 97,346 cases against 71,255 ... in sance period of 1880. The arrivals since the 1st instant have been ... 7,000 cases per Jacoph Bacher from New York. Coal.—The arrivals since the 4st this have been 1,455 per British India from Greenock 1,659 r. A Holia Irom Cardiff 1,859 r. A Holia Irom Cardiff 1,500 to 1st to 1st Cardina 1st

19,421 tons coal and 176 tons coke, against
16,867 , 47 , in June 1850
28,200 , 20 , 1879
The teal arrivals in Rio during the six months since Jar
1st have been 102,542 tons coal and 385 tons coke, viz :
66,082 tons from Cardiff
14,684 , L'verpool
8,488 , Greenock
6,005 tons and 385 tons coke New Cattle

14,094 " Liverpool 8,488 " Greenock Greenock Good tons and 383 tons coke New Castle 2,688 tons from Swansea 1,935 " New Port 1,486 " Glasgow 953 " Leith 112 " Hamburg 82 " Havre

a85,682 , Darien

4.473.451 feet
against 5,004,913 feet in first 6 months of 1880.
On the 2nd inst. the cargo of 364,695 feet per Rasella Smith
arrived from Branswick, which cargo is not yet sold but which
will probably feeth 4,38000 per dozen.
White Pine.—The arrivals consist of 102,000 feet per Bergiid from Baltimore which have been sold at 115 reis per foot,
at which quotaine the market closes firm.
The arrivals will make the sold at 115 reis per foot,
at which quotaine the market closes firm.
The total arrivals during the first six months of this year amnotice the sold arrivals during the first six months of this year amnotice the sold arrivals during the first six months of this year am-

1,489,945 feet from New York 115,119 , Baltimore

1,605,064 feet, against 1,666,437 feet in first six months of 1880.

1,600,437 teet in arist aix months or 1800.

Spruce Pinc.—The market continues without anpply and if we quote 3\$5000 per dozen it is because buyers would pay that pinc.

The last arrival, consisting of 289,946 feetfrom St. John, was on Febroary 11th, and that has in fact been the only arrival since the beginning of the year.

During the same period of 1880 the arrivals amounted to 80.611 feet.

82,611 feet.

Stretch Frue.—No fresh supply having come to hand the market remains without change. The last survival was on March pith, and the last sale from first hands at 1,88000 and from second hands at 6,6500—4,18000 per dozen.

The total arrivals during the first six months of this year have been 1,273 dozen viz:

732 dozen from Stockholm 541 ,, Wasa. 1,273 dozen

1,273 dozen

Rozin, "The market continues without animation in 7\$500,—

8\$000 per barrel.

No arrivals.

The arrivals in June were 621 barrels and the total arrivals for the 6 months since January 1st amount to 4,266 barrels.

Regists 2,444 , in same period of 1880.

The privatine — Remains quiet at 480—500 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

The arrivals in Tune were 165 cases and the total arrivals for the 6 months since January 1st amount to 1,795 cases

against 1,947 , in same period of 1880.

Beer,—Quotations:

Beer—Quotations:

Ihass (Iblens & Itell) 72600—78700
Tennent 4 500—5 000
German, Cartherg 7 200—7 300
German, Cartherg 7 200—7 300
Abo 100the brands 4 000—4 500
Cennent—The arrivals consist of 9,270 casks per Pitama front London, which had been sold to arrive.

English 05000—78500
German 6 000—8 800
Boulogne 7 500—8 800
Coddit—The market continues in a 500 position and retail Beer .- Quotations:

Conflict.—The market continues in a good position and retail prices for tubs are unchanged at authors—as \$6000.

The arrivals in June consisted only of the 1,353 tubs from

Newfoundland.
The total arrivals during the six months since January rat, have been 21,376 tubs and 8,315 cases, vir:
11,174 tubs from Gaspe

11.174 tubs from Gape
8.849 , Jersey
1,333 , Newfoundland
6,406 cases from Hamburg
1,909 , Lisbon
and the total arrivals during the 22 months from July 14: 1880
to June 20th. 1849, were 67,459 tubs and 15,111 cases, viz:
35,630 tubs from Gaspe
19,336 , New Cartisle
8,849 , Jersey
3.573 , Newfoundland
12,800 cases from Hamburg
13,000 cases from Hamburg
13,000 cases from Hamburg
13,000 cases from Hamburg
14,000 cases from Hamburg
15,000 cases from Hamburg
15 total 82,570 tubs and cases.

Huy...-The arrivals consist of
430 bales per Emma Ritch from Rosario
narket quiet at 78...-80 reis per kiln.
Bran...-The market has somewhat improved a

mewhat improved and prices have ndvanced to 2\$200---2\$400 per bag. The arrivals have been:

r,648 bags per *Mondego* from Buenos Ayres, 5,085 , , , , *Sarah Ann* from Santa Fé 811 , , , , *Elize* from S. Nicolas.

PORT OF SANTOS.

June 25th, 1881 .

Locating: Gr str Monteuideo, Hamburg 3,100 Gr str Montemaco, riamoning 3, 100.
Chartered:
Br bg Fonthil, Havre 4,000
Expected to load:
Br str Humboldi, New York
, , , Dalton, London, Antwerp
Fr ,, San Martin, Havre, Antwerp

ABLE of coffee shipments from the port of Santos by fiscal years from the 181 of July, 1850, to the 30th of June, 1881, as prepared by William T. Wright, Esq. Previous to the 1st of January, 1874, the shipments were in bags of 5 arrobas, or 73.45 kilos.; since that date in bags of 60 kilos

Year	Europe	United States	Other ports	Total
860-6r	227,729 258,333 259,736 177,037 310,926 245,897 316,508 368,676 434,707 383,366 310,929 260,188 365,216	41,936 23,380 23,992 35,902 r6,555 5,526 6,079 14,900 17,826 83,340 81,033 80,159 64,298	400 r, 123 448 13a	263,665 281,713 283,728 212,933 327,487 251,803 223,710 384,024 452,665 466,706 391,962 340,347 429,514

sage of to allee them.				
352,222	57,364	1,451	409, 386	
734,065	79,569		813, 634	
579,777	123,129		704, 357	

1874 (6 months) 1874-75 1875-76 1875-77 1877-78 1878-79 1879-80	352,222 734,065 579,777 528,252 837,314 1,006,338 823,329 951,095	57,364 79,569 123,129 81,054 97,599 179,263 201,799 235,137	1,451	409,586 813,634 704,357 609,306 934,913 r,185,601 1,025,128 1,186,232
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

June 1714, 1881.

\*\*Mun 17th, 1881.

\*\*Outon.\*\*—Entries during the past few days have been large but business is limited to purchases for Portugal at 480 to 500 reis per kilo, which prices are beyond the ideas of buyers for Liverpool.

\*\*Sneur.\*\*—A few bags new crop have come in and been sold at 123 ris per kilo; its quality is very ordinary. Good old crop sold at 125 reis per kilo.

\*\*Prespikts\*\*—\$A, and 10°9, and toy and 10°9;2. Cargo scarce, \*\*Excharge\*\*—Has advanced and for large amounts and would be obtained but little is doing as takers are keeping back expecting higher rates.

\*\*Discounts\*\*—8 70, to 9 70.\*\* Money scarce.

...There were 19 veasels in River Plate ports on the 19th ult. ecceiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregate 81,100 quintals.

-The Diario do Grito-Para of the 28th May gives the following statistics regarding the monthly receipts of rubber at Pará during the last two crop-years:

Kiloerantmer Kilogrammes

	1079-80	1880-81
June	304,000	260,000
July	415,000	378,000
August	570,000	750,000
September	733,000	630,000
October	898,000	990,000
November	1,289,000	г,246,000
December	r,221,000	1,480,000
January	797,000	195,000
February	855,000	766,000
March	476,000	940,000
April	172,000	380,000
May	278,000	305,000

8,008,000 8,320,0

Note.—In the year 1880-81 there is an error of 500,000 8, 200 or 492 tons, which probably belongs to one of the items. Trust our contemporante will instruct their proof-readers to just a little more care in preparing commercial information the press, as one such error as this completely spoils a table any practical use. Careless proof-reading is one of the g defects of the Brasilian press.—Eds. New.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 23.
MONTRYIDEO...Sp pol Modesta; 183 tons; Gibernaes; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Filhos.

Standary:

"Gest 10 J. M. Frias & Filhos.

"JUNE 35.

Rosamo S Fa.—Am schr. Emma Ritch; 268 tons; Tooker; as de, bay to S. Hime & Zenha.

SNATA Fa.—Am by Sarath Aus; 284 tons; Travis; 29 ds; bran to A. Wagner.

PAYSANDU—Gr bg Livette, 150 tons; Buttner, 23 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Filhos.
—Sp bg Pepe; 240 tons; Marti; 25 ds; jerked beef to J. Romaguera.

KOMAGUETA.

REO GRANDE-It lug Daine, 200 tons; Molinari; 19 ds; ball't to L. Zignago.

JUNE 26.

LONDON-Br shp Gitaua: 1,367 tons; Withers; 50 ds; cement to B. Wright & de Castro.

JUNE 27.

Greenock---Br shp British In iia; 1,265 tons; Jones; 58 ds; coal to W. Ritchie & Co. coal to W. Ritchie & Co.

S. Niconas—Gr schr Edier, 80 tons; Falck; 20 ds; hay to A.
Wagner.

BALTHOMSE—Am bk Aguidnech; 343 tons; Raffle; 62 ds; flour
to Physic Box. & Co.

Am bk Adelaide; 391 tons; Bailey; 5r ds; flour and lard to F. Clemeate & Cu.

RICHMOND.—Am lag Harriet S. Jackson; 497 tons; Bacon; 56 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

CARDIFF.—Br shp Albula; 1,314 tons; Passmore; 51 ds; coal to
D. Pedro II RR.

TUNE 30.

BALTHORE—Nor bk Berglief; 444 tons; Jacobsen; 65 ds; flour to W. Guimarkes & Co.

W. Gumaraes ec Co.

7ULY 1.

re...Aust smk Maria Zari; 148 tons; Siglich; 83 ds; wine

N. York...Am bk Joseph Baker; 399 tons; Ryder; 53 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hime & Co.

sunances to Monterer time & Co.
SAIT BIAND.—Port bk *Laura Norton*; 997 tons; Azevedo; 30
ds; salt to order.,
"VILY 2.
LONDON—Nor bk *Grid*; 428 tons; Mortenson; sundries to A.
Moss & Co.

BALTIMORE --- Br bk Campanero; 271 tons; Walker: 47 ds; flour and lard to F. Clemente & Co. N. CASTLE—Nor bk Stjernen; 347 tons; Gultornesen; 66 ds; coal to W. Ritchie & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FORFIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 22.

S. Francisco-lirshp Barou Aberdare; 1,860 tour; Parkes; 4 ballest.

ballest, "ballest, "balles

ELECTRICAL TORTH-IN the City of Otherw; 189; tons. Griffing ballast.

PORTLAND—Bild Moversek; 812 tons; Getson; ballast.

PORTLAND—Bild Moversek; 812 tons; Getson; ballast.

PORT ELLERARTH—Gr by Hibrinde; 497 tons; Halbi; bellast.

\*\*JUNE\*\*

\*\*JUNE\*\*

\*\*JUNE\*\*

PARAMAGIA—Sp by Bellinarie; 179 tons; Pagés; ballast.

ANTONINA—Sp by Hibrinde; 179 tons; Pagés; ballast.

\*\*JULI\*\*

SALT BLAND—For lay "Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; ballast.

\*\*JULI\*\*

SALT BLAND—For lay "Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; ballast.

Valiana. Valianaso...Br bk Pizkatagua; 609 tons; Scott; ballast.

JULY 2.

LISBOM f. O.—Br lug Alney: alo tons; Bowden; coffee.

MOULMAIN—Br shp Etta; 1,172 tons; Williamson; ballost.

VALPARAISO—Br bk Ada Brown; 1,024 tons; James; ballast.

--- The Active, from Aracajú for New York with sugar, put to Pernamhuco ori June 4th, making water.

...The Danish bg. Fourtings, from Aracajú to Channel, ar-tived at Falmouth on May 24th with head ot mainmast, fore-topmast and topgallantmast carried away.

topmast and topgalantanast carried away.

"The Br. bk Emniation, from New York, which entered
this port in distress on June rath, having finished her repairs,
proceeded on her voyage to Guayaquil on June 29th.

"The Gr. bgt. Amoenitas, from Aracajú for Falmouth with
sugar, touched on the bar in leaving and foundered in lat. 14°
N, long. 35° W; crew landed at Fortalera on June 3rd

The cargo of the Paragnay from Macció for Doston, which vessel was condemned and sold at St. Thomas, will be taken forward by the Danish bk. Marcello, chartered for that

...The Br. bk. Magna Charta, Capt. Mathews, from Cardiff, which entered this port in distress on April 7th, having completed her repairs, proceeded on her voyage to Callao on the 24th ult.

use 24m bit.

"The Br. str. Nebo, from Sunderland on Jure 5th for Rio de Janeiro with nailroad material, went ashore half a mile south of Sathsum at 14,5 a.m. on Jure 6th, but got off at 7,30 a.m on Jure 6th, but got off at 7,30 a.m on and proceeded on hier voyage appearation undamaged.

"The Br. tk. Gibbs was thrown on her bearn ends and shifted her cargo in lat 34° S. 100, 48° W., and was shandoned in making water fast and with pumps choked. Crewpicked up by the Br. bk. Diphong and landed at Montevideo or June 7th.

on June 4m.

"The Garour, a fine stsamer for Messera. Lamport and Holt, of Liverpool, has just been launched at Greenock. Her dimensions are:—Length, app feet; breedth, 3s feet; deepth 2s feet; and 5g tons gross. Her engines will be 100 hone-power. She is intended for the Brasilian coasting trade.

FREIGHTS:
Sailing-Venels: Channel f. o... 45-55/ Lisbon f. o... 33/-55/ Gibraltar f. o.. 45/-55/ U. S North... 30/-25/ Do South.. 30/

ARRIV	LS OF	F	PREIGN .	STÉAMERS.
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# THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year The Rio Naws was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

## Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable information and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

# Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange unwhers, thus making it a faithful inlex of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds, and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or prienteact which may in may sense affect the profitableness or seamy of investments. In its

# News Department

it will aim to give a full teamod of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so duing will be governed by no prime interest or fear. In it is new gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its enuments it will time to present the own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The fullnoing are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries;

From the Guzela da Tande, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Grazett da Tarda, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute classifier of the cause of entancipation, rendering the most sheided and efficient support to the glorious intendies of on illustrations filend, Deputy Janquini Nahuce. The mar of the interests fell by the internal trafficial human filesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees except day an increase in the number of its readers and enterts pungeyiste. The whole Raglish endory of Rio de Janeiro price Thra Ro Naws, and there are already many Heralians, who seek it for its very exact appreciation and Jinkicons commentures on all quasistors retaining to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Tan Kin Nams success and congratulate ourselves in accing that it fight, with great velor and excellent indenient, to save brazil from the disprace of prosessing always in the bast quanter of the inforcement century.

The existence of this important organ of the grees is a splendid point that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Manitar Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Frum the Mentiler Completa, Campos, Rio de Janebo.

Siace its imagination Titt Rto Navs los become important
and restin to only for the impartiality and high standard with
which it tents all the topics of the sky, but also for the abundance of local and purincial notices of Brail, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Juneiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our owe comtry and the United States who would below the discussion of
public affeirs and the news in Brail.

From the Echo Manaiful, Cachocita, São Paulo,

Besides the important articles of real interest, orbich we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely derwited to this province. It contains also a special department in which the suilways of the empire are exclusively treated.

From the Anxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the chaziliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, ethich laquidy lumes what is passing in the Ruropean and American social orard, can not however make known what is necessing within her merior and the progress under way, inopelled nature by the eniclederice of a splendid nature than by the independent eff et and initiative of her was.

From this point of view, we can am fail to rende homage to the identificated ceition of Time Ruro Niews who as faithfully transmiss to the great American Union and to the European card the state of anti-science, the political and economic pressions which we see may discussing, the administrative and faminabilitie of our princinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation hecunes of the descrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important origin of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph [""In Rim Niswa"], is published in the im-petial capital, epicably dewired to the intensets of a monerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Alhion.

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albian.

The sincere devire numifested in the prosperurs growth of the cumtry by all thus who so willingly reside in it, is a clear post fitted to this American soil, where shines the Southern growth that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have bund a second mutherland.

The good will bestweet upon our province, in honorable opinions, by on enlightened contemporary, True Rin Niews, officials to his most valuable add in calling attention to what will meet our most cital needs, is without doubt a motice sufficient to have our unchanging gratifued.

In order that we may make the return for the high consideration of our librarium colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 2, 1886.

This Rino Niews of July 15, the important English Journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valoable sorvice and only the the colony in whose interests it is specially zeahous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartiality those occu-

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